## REHEARSALS FOR THE STAGE

Pirates of the Drama Stealing Ideas from Comic Operas to Make Farces Go.

Many Companies Busy Preparing for the Road -- Opening Attractions in New York-The Park Theater-Gossip of the Stage.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- Never in a week before were so many theatrical performances given in this city as have taken place here this week. Not a stage has been in disuse, and most of them have been occupied forenoons, afternoons and evenings. But only seven dramatic auditoriums have been accessible to the public. The unprecedentedly great amount of acting was in the way of rehearsals. August is a month of preparation by the players, and year after year the ventures of the winter season become more and more thorough in their readiness. New York is the chief assembling city, and many a company whose route is to begin five hundred miles away is brought together and rehearsed here. The reasons for that are that the actors generally come here in the summer to seek new engagements and like to remain until a renewal of work; that the managers of traveling concerns find it agreeable and profitable to stay in close touch with their competitors until ready to start out; that all the facilities of elaborating an entertainment are at command, and, by no means least though last, here are the best opportunities of plagiarism. This thievish consideration is strongest with the variety farce-makers, for their shows are so ductile as to permit of almost any sort of interpolation. The farcers make free especially with the several comic operas that run through the summer. Not of these opera casts made to serve as models for the farcical fun-makers to imitate, but successful episodes are pirated without

Not long ago your correspondent discovered that at least a dozen knock-about comedians were practicing tumbles down a precipice, because a startling thing of the kind was being done with hilarious success in a summer opera. This week he learns of the still more numerous stealing of a musical idea. In a current new opera is a medley of national airs—not a succession of them, but a complete, though harmonious, mixture. The principals and chorus, numbering fifty, are dressed at the time in gay oriental cestumes. They march in and out, and round about, singing the national airs with all their might. Just as one heavy basso strides down to the foot-lights the tune is "The Star-spangled Banner," and he vocalizes it sonorously. Almost instantly he is displaced in conspicuous as he are he is displaced in conspicuousness by a baritone, who vociferates "God Save the Queen." Then the prima donna comes to the front with "Yankee Doodle," upon which the front with "Yankee Doodle," upon which the chief soubrette asserts herself in comical rivalry with "Dixie." The whole affair is so clever, spirited and melodious that it has to be repeated half a dozen times every evening. That is the kind of material the pirates are after, and nearly every variety farce that starts out this autumn will contain such a medley of national airs. The original inventor will not be able to prevent this appropriation and multiplication of his property, for his particular arrangement of the tunes need not be used, and the airs are separately free to anybody's use. ment of the tunes need not be used, and the airs are separately free to anybody's use, while any competent orchestra leader can arrange them for the purpose. The writer has heard the music of these plagiarisms issuing from half a dozen places where rebearsals were going on, and he has been told of three times as many more. Music can't be silently and secretly rehearsed, as are some of the stolen features, and so the evidence is to be heard that most of the variety farces will climax one act with this oddly entertaining jumble of patriotic airs. oddly entertaining jumble of patriotic airs.

A characteristic of the week's great aggregate of rehearsals is that they are un-

precedentedly complete. Every participant is required to 'act out,' and even the prinis required to 'act out,' and even the principals do so, leaving not the smallest thing to "come right on the first night." In some cases a full dress rehears: I, with make-up, costumes, scenery, lights and all, as complete as in a public performance, is given daily. That is very trying to the actors, for, in place of an encouraging and responsive audience, there sit in front only the coldly-observant manager and several of his equally unmoved guests. The latter are apt to be the representatives of theaters in other cities, present for the purpose of determining the merits of the show. Another usage to become common this summer is the trial of actors before engaging them irrevocably. Formerly, only the them irrevocably. Formerly, only the minor players would submit to such a test; or, if they did, the truth was hidden under

some pretense in case of rejection. The Opening Attractions.

The arrangements for the coming season at the New York theaters are completed: De Wolf Hopper and his company are to continue at the Broadway until Oct. 3, when "Wang" will be withdrawn and followed Oct. 5 by Francis Wilson in the "Merry Monarch," which is expected to run cloing so well that it will undoubtedly fill the time till September, when Marie Tempest and Pauline L'Allemand are to join the company in a new opera by a German composer. At the Bijou Theater the great com-edy success "Niobe" goes on the 31st inst. to run all season. At Palmer's Theater Manager Palmer has arranged to begin his next season on Sept. 7, when Marie Wainwright will be seen in a sumptuens production of "Amy Robsart." Miss Wainwright will be followed by the regular stock company in "Alabama. Herrmann's cozy little house reopens Sept. with Charles Frohman's company in an English farce-comedy called "The Solicitor." At Proctor's Theater, on West Twentythird street, "Mr. Wilkinson's Widows" return about Aug. 81 for a visit of several weeks' duration. The next regular season at the Standard Theater opens Sept, 7 with Frederick Paulding as the star in a new local comedy drama called "The Struggle of Life." Mr. Paulding's engagement is for three weeks, after which the Bostonians will be seen at this house in De Koven and Smith's new comic opera, "Robin Hood." The Madison-square has passed into the hands of Hoyt & Thomas, who expect to begin their season in October with one of Mr. Hoyt's comedies. As usual, Daniel Frohman will reopen the Lyceum Theater. with E. H. Sothern in a new play. "The Dancing Girl." Sothern will be followed in October by the regular stock company, which next season will include sevnew faces, as well many of the old favorites. Daly's Theater is being reconstructed on an elaborate scale and its season will not begin till late in November, when Mr. Daly and his company return from their European trip. On Aug. 31 the Star Theater, refurnished and redecorated, reopens with Rose Coghlan in "Dorothy's Dilemma." At the ourteenth-street Theater, on Aug. S. "The Fair Rebel" was given a special production, to be followed in September by Clara Morris. W. J. Scanlan comes to this house Sept. 28 in a spectacular production of a new romantic Irish drama called "Mayourneen," which is booked for an extended Stuart Robson has secured twelve weeks' time at the Union-square Theater. beginning Sept. 14, when he will launch "The Cadi," Bill Nye's new comedy, in which Thomas Q. Seabrooke is to be the atar. Gilmore & Tompkins reopen the Academy with "The Soudan," but no announcement has been made concerning the

The Park Theater. The regular season at the Park theater is now fairly inaugurated, and the house has apparently lost none of the prestige it attained in former seasons, a state of affairs that can be largely attributed to the careful management of the place, the excellent order maintained, and the booking of the best class of attractions that can be obtained, to play at so-called popular places.

next season at Niblo's. Richard Mansfield

continues at the Garden Theater until Oct.

12, and on Oct. 14 the Jefferson-Florence

Comedy Company begin a brief engage-

morrow, the play will be one of the most popular of the farce-comedies, "A Soap Bubble," which was originally written by Montgomery Phister, the dramatic critic of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. During the past summer it has been entirely re-written and is said to be very much improved. It makes no great dramatic pretensions, but it serves to introduce many ludicrous complications and special-ties, almost unlimited. Among these are two operatic medleys, the trio "Silence" from Claude Duval, the new songs and dances, "Little Coquette" and "The Irish Politician," and numerous others. The company includes various well-known people, among them, James T. McAlpin, a good comedian. Miss Dollie Davenport, Miss Dollie Foster, Miss May Ramsa, Miss Mamie Harvey, Miss Irene Gale, (Miss Rena Trumball), formerly of this city. J. C. Harvey, George Gale, A. M. Thatcher and the "Soap Bubble Quartet." The engagement is for all week, with matinees every day.

Charles Dickson at the Grand. Charles Dickson, the well-known comedian, who has created such parts as Jack Dexter in "The Wife," the correspondent in "Held by the Enemy," and Sir Elliott Sparkhams in "Husbands and Wives," will appear this season in a new play entitled "Incog," written by Mrs. Pacheco, wife of the ex-Governor of California. It is presumed to be a well-written comedy, abounding in humor. "Incog" is to be preceded by a one-act comedetta, adapted from the German, which will prove an agreeable innovation in the American custom of having one play pulled out to fill an evening, whether there's matter enough in it or not. Mr. Dickson will open at the Grand Opera-house, on next Friday evening. He will also appear Saturday matinee and evening. He has a good company, Miss Ellen Berg being leading lady. Her name is not a familiar one in the United States, but is known abroad. She has starred through Germany and Russia with great success, supporting Possart, the German tragedian. At Amberg's New York theater she created the roles afterward adapted by Augustin Daly from the German. After all, she is an American girl, speaks English without any foreign accent and loves her native city and tongue. The two well-knwn actors, Robert Edeson and Louis Mann, are also in the company, as is Harry Davenport, brother of Fanny, and who has the family talent. Among the ladies are Alice Shenard, Clara Lipman and Nelly Buckley.

Gossip of the Stage. for Modjeska this season.

It is estimated that 250 stars and combinations will start on the road from New York between Aug. 15 and Oct. 1. "Jane" is a pronounced popular success at the Madison-square Theater and has

drawn crowded houses since the opening W. R. Hayden returns from Europe Sept. 26, bringing with him a signed contract with Possart, the great German tragedian,

for the season of 1892-3. "The Solicitor," the London comedy, will be produced in New York Sept. 8. Henry E. Dixey and Mrs. Dion Boucleault will

play the leading characters. Robert Hilliard has written a one-act play called "The Last Performance." His friends trust that its name will not prove prophetic of the fate of its first presenta-

Mr. Ferguson, of Richard Mansfield's company, is to star during the season of 1892-3 in a dramatization of Dr. F. Hopkinson Smith's novel "Col. Carter, of Carters-

Miss Irene Gale, as she is professionally known, who plays in "The Soap Bubble" at the Park this week, is Miss Rena Trumball. of this city. Her husband, George Gale, is also with the company. Henry Guy Carleton, formerly of Chi-

cago, has just written a new comedy en-titled "Ye Earlie Trouble." The scenes of the play are laid in New York at the time of the British occupation. Agnes Huntington will make a tour of twelve weeks in this country next season

under the management of Marcus R. Mayer. Her new theater in London will not be ready for her until next March. Miss Lottie Hollywood, who has been with Hoyt's "Tin Soldier" the past two seasons, has signed with "Master and Man" and opens with that company at the Academy of Music, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17.

Elsie Leslie will open her season on Oct.
12 in Daniel Frohman's production of Mark
Twain's "Prince and Pauper." The season will continue thirty-four weeks, and
will include all the principal cities. She
will visit the Southern States for the first

Mme. Modjeska will spend the month of August at Congress Hall, Cape May, re-cruiting her health after her long European tour. Her season in this country begins Sept. 21, in London, Canada. Mme. Mod-jeska's plans are all completed and she looks forward to a prosperous year.

Aubrey Boucicault, a young English actor of reputation, will be a member of Stuart Robson's company next season. He will play Felix in "Is Marriage a Failure," Flint in "The Henrietta" and Young Marlowe in "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. Boucicault is the youngest son of the late

"The Country Circus," by C. B. Jefferson and Charles Barnard, will be one of the important productions of the coming season. It will be the largest indoor entertainment ever placed on an American stage, and will be presented only in the largest all winter. At the Casino "Apollo" is success of "The County Fair."

Mr. Willard will begin his second American tour, under the direction of A. M. Palmer, at the Chestnut-street Theater, Phila-delphia, presenting "The Middleman," which he will play continuously until he reaches Chicago, where he is to appear during the month of November. Later, he will make a tour of California and the Pacific

Lillian Lewis will star the coming season in "Credit Lorraine," which, it is promised. will be staged "in an extravagantly rich manner." Lawrence Marston is writing another play for her called "Lady Lil," in which a dog, a horse and a tiger will play active parts. Whether the latter animal is of the British or the Bengal variety is not

At the close of Joe Murphy's last season with "The Kerry Gow" it was announced that he would retire for a few seasons from the stage. Now it seems that he has changed his mind and will have a brief eight weeks the coming season. Mr. Murphy is a wealthy man, and what is more, he knows how to take care of his dollars and cents, particularly the cents.

Fanny Rice and her company of singers and comedians are busily rehearsing "A Jolly Surprise," under the personal supervision of Jesse Williams, for several years the musical director of the New York Casino. Miss Rice's new venture is likely to prove a series of agreeable and jolly sur-prises to her host of admirers. Her season opens at Brockton, Mass., Sept. 3.

A certain manager has been computing the number of so-called "farce-comedies" that will be on the road next season, and his estimate places them at 113. This is hard on a long-suffering public, but it is well to know what to expect. The ominous thirteen which stands out prominently in the figures is full of significance for the companies and of hope for the play-goer.

A new opera company has been formed which, it is hoped by its managers, will take the place in the country of Miss Emma Abbott's opera company. The name of the new company is the Annandale & Hamilton English Opera Company. It will begin the season on Aug. 10 in Richmond, Va. Miss Annandale, who will be the prima donna, was with Miss Abbott for several seasons.

Negotiating for the Palmer.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Louis Reibold, the proprietor of the Bates House in Indianapolis, was in the city yesterday, and it was rumored that he was about to conclude negotistions for the lease of the Palmer House. Mr. Palmer, it was stated, was getting too far along in years to carry the heavy responsibility of managing the hotel, and desired to transfer the weight upon the shoulders of some younger man who had won his spurs in the hotel world.

Several years ago Mr. Palmer offered Mr. Reibold a fabulous sum to assume the management of the Palmer House, and it is said that the offer is still open, but Mr. Reibold desires an absolute lease and proprietorship or nothing. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Reibold have, it is said, been trying to come to an agreement on this point for several years, but the Indianapolis man still holds

THE EXPECTANCY OF LIFE

Adam and His Immediate Descendents Had Nothing to Do but to Grow Old.

A Doctor's Ideas About the Slow Development of a Man of Forty with the Brain and Aptness of a Boy of Sixteen.

The Journal of Friday contained an account of a West Virginia man, forty years old, who is declared to be an example of slow intellectual development. This person, Russell Barnes, of Clarksburg, has been regarded from infancy as an imbecile, but his development has gone on slowly, and now he exhibits the aptitude of a school-boy of fourteen, and betrays a love of study. Professor Morris, who is much interested in the case, says that Barnes in reality possesses a fine mind, and if he lives long enough for it to reach its full development, will be capable of great things. 'That article in the Journal yesterday," remarked a physician to the reporter, referring to the foregoing, "is directly in line with a theory that I have long beld, and by means of which I reconcile the longevity of the patriarchs who existed before the flood with the length of years of those who rush through life in these days of electricity." Evidently the doctor was about to mount

a hobby. The reporter assisted him to get into the saddle and he cantered off cheerily. "Look at the biblical record of the first men of the race of which we have any knowledge at all," he resumed. "Adam lived to be 930 years old, Seth 912, Enos 905, Cainan 910, Mahaleel 895, Jared 962. Enoch, the brightest man of that epoch, only remained on the earth 365 years. He was sixty-five years old when Methuselah, who was probably his first-born, saw the light. He married young for that time, as, by observing the record in the first chapters of Genesis, you will see that most of the pa-triarchs did not marry until they were in neties. That can be inferred no from the information given as to the wedding, but from the chronicle of the birth of the first son. You see, the world was young, and outside the beauties of nature the mind had nothing to feed upon. Pastoral people are slow, and these the first of pastorals were, without doubt, the slowest. It is the cultivated mind that sees the beautiful things in nature. What I mean to say is, the reason these patriarchs achieved such great length of years is because it was necessary for their development. At twenty years old they were no better intellectually than babies in arms; at forty they were like this West Virginia wonder—like school-boys of fourteen years old. Rather less mature, I imagine; more hke kindergarten boys of four or five.

Methuselah, who lived to the age of 969
years, was probably the slowest of these
old fellows. If he lived to-day he would
be a fit subject for a gold-brick swindle or
a game of bunce. He would probably be a
member of the Farmers' Alliance. But in this time he could hardly live to be 969. Along in the eight hundreds, when getting somewhat advanced in the sere and yellow leaf, his hearing would begin to thicken. He would then begin to take daily walks along the railroad track—he wouldn't ride on one of the pesky cars for anything—and one day he would be struck by a passing train, and he would sleep with his fathers."

"Your theory is somewhat fanciful," suggested the reporter.
"Not at all, not at all," said the doctor, warmly. "The human machine only wears out as it is used. It took Methuselah, who was doubtless possessed of even a better constitution than the other patriarchs who lived before the flood, a little longer to wear out than the others. Brains never were no sleepless nights leading along the highway to nervous exhaustion or lunacy. There are many nowadays who wear out mentally and physically at forty. That would appear a very rapid waste of life to the slow-going patriarchs. It would not be much more rapid, comparatively, than the whimsical idea of brief rapid existence conveyed in the 'Ephemerals,' a sketch in a spectacular play exhibited here a few years ago, where a boy was born, passed through the stages of youth, manbood, old age and died all within twenty-four hours. Existence is not comprised in mere length of years, but in experiences. In an Arabian tale a man immerses his head in a tub of water. It is under water but a moment, less than a min-ute, yet in that time his mind travels to a far country, where he lives seven years, is married, raises a family and acquires a fortune, a longer life so far as experience is concerned than that of Methuselah, of whom the record is that 'ail the days of

Methuselah were nine hundred and sixty-nine years: and he died.' "When the race began to think," resumed the doctor, "their years began to shorten. Abraham died at the early age of 'a hundred, three score and fifteen years.' Human life must have been greatly shortened by that epoch, for the comment is made that 'Abraham gave up the ghost and died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years' -and he was little more than one-fifth as old as Methuselah. When the Jewish race was at the beight of its intellectuality Solomon gives the space of human life as three score and ten, and that is what it is to-day. Life insurance tables give figures showing that the expectancy of years is continually growing greater. This may be so, but such statistics cannot be absolutely relied upon. The hurrying activities of the present day. which undoubtedly will be multiplied in the years to come, a future now near at hand, will further shorten life. The throbbing brain and pulsing heart will be incited to such energy as to wear out the machine of which they are a part, and when it is worn out there is no way of repairing

But this forty-year-old boy up in West Virginia," began the reporter. "If his mind develops with no more rapidity in the years to come than it has in the past forty he will achieve a length of years that will be almost up to the antedeluge standard. Divide his life into periods or stages. Not into seven ages as Shakspeare has done, but into five. At forty years he has reached the close of the first stage of his existence, that of the boy of thirteen or fourteen, just ready to step out of shorts into trousers. It has taken forty years to develop into this, three times as long as is ordinarly required to make this development. The next stage, the age of twenty-eight, would, logically require three times forty years, that is 120 years; the next period, to have the experience of the man of forty-two would require another 120 years; then each of the two next periods should be given 120 years to bring him up to an equivalent in existence with our three score and ten. I make out that his life expectancy is six hundred and twenty years. This is only an approximate estimate, of course. It might be that this expectancy would be exceeded by a hundred years or so. It is a very interresting case and I am sorry that I cannot remain on earth a few hundred years to take notes upon it. Such a subject will be of great interest to the readers of medical iterature, six or seven centuries hence."

NOT WHAT IT ONCE WAS.

An Apothecary of the Old School Bewails the Condition of the Drug Business.

An anothecary of the old school was bewailing the decline and fall of the retail drug business. "The trade has lost dignity." he remarked to the reporter. "The sale of drugs and medicines together with the preparing of prescriptions is now the smallest part of the business. There are 130 retail drug stores in this city, five times as many as legitimate trade can support. They are now nothing but notion stores, and include everything from hair-pins to bottled beer. The move to make all the drug stores pay a city liquor license of \$250 was not set on foot by our Democratic City Council merely to add \$32,500 to the city's revenues. at the behest of saloon men. It is an injustice to those druggists who sell liquor only for

Those who do a saloon business should pay a saloon license, but others should not. As for myself I propose to sell liquor as I have heretofore done for medicinal purposes only, and if I am indicted I shall state the case fairly to the jury and trust to common

BOTH FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

It Is at Prohibition the Catholic and W. C. T Unions Separate-Judge Field on Religion.

Monsignor Bessonies, who attended the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America recently, at Washington, D. C., is much pleased with the work done by the convention, but speaks with special heartiness of the visit of Miss Frances Williard and two other ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. "It was really a very pleasant event," said the Moneignor, "though not bearing the significance that some unacquainted with our Total Abstinence Union may attach to it. The ladies came upon the platform, and Miss Williard, as you know by the Associated Press dispatches, addressed the convention. She was received with the greatest friendliness, indeed, she could not have asked a better welcome. She thoroughly appreciated the greeting, as she showed in her speech. She is a trained speaker, a woman of fine mind, and thoroughly earnest in her work. There is no doubt of that. But there can be no actual union between the W. C. T. U. and the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America."

"Why not?" inquired the reporter. "While we consider that they, as well as ourselves, are working in the same cause and to much the same purpose, yet we are upon widely-separated lines. We are not prohibitionists, but rather favor high li-cense. This while we have nothing to say against prohibition. Bishop Kean, president of the Catholic University, voiced the sentiment of the convention when he said the time had not come to talk prohibition, and thus slap many good people in the face who held views strongly opposed to that radical course. In our work we trust more to religious methods than to legislation. Another thing: The W. C. T. U.—'We Come To U,' as Miss Willard pleasantly said in her speech—can only come to us as visitors. They cannot be a part of our convention or have place in any of our proceedings. Those who take part must be Catholics." "Then there is no immediate prospect of

an alliance?" "None at all. They paid us a visit, a mere social call, and that may happen again. Upon the invitation of Miss Willard and the other ladies we shall send delegates to their national convention. which will meet in Boston in November. We have chosen as visitors or delegates to that convention Father Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., and two ladies. Miss Willard showed her fellowship in a substantial way when subscriptions were asked for the Father Mathew chair to be established at the new Catholic University. She asked to be put down for \$50. It was a great subscription. The amount asked for was \$25,000 and it fell short only \$800,"

"You achieved a great success in getting the convention to meet here the second week in August, 1893," said the reporter.

"Yes," he continued, "Father Stanton, of New Albany, and Frank Bixley, of this city, share the honors with me. It was no easy contest, but we obtained the victory. There will be about two hundred delegates. and many eminent men of the church will be here. Besides these a considerable number of people are always attracted to these

Here Monsignor Bessonies changed the subject to speak of the old acquaintances be met in Washington. "Among others," said he, "I saw Capt. Christopher O'Brien, Thomas F. Ryan and Gen. Dan Macauley. They all looked well, but General Macauley specially so. He is much heavier than ley specially so. He is much heavier than he was, and his face is very broad and jolly. I wished very much to see Judge Stephen Field, of the United States Supreme Court. We were fellow-passengers from Europe on the steamer Gascoigne, and we had a number of talks on the subject of religious belief. He plainly declared his lack of faith and of course I stoutly maintained mine. one day I told him the good book directly pointed out to all men to be Catholics. 'I don't believe that,' he said; 'it isn't in the book,' and with this he handed me a Bible which he carried with him. I turned to which he carried with him. I turned to the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, seventeenth verse: 'But if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican.' The discussion had drawn quite a number about us, chiefly ladies, and they laughed heartily at the Judge's discomfiture. He said that he had found Jews and Moslems who were better then Christians: that over in Turkey he than Christians: that over in Turkey he had some money changed. He did not know whether he had been cheated or not, and made inquiry. He was asked whether the money had been changed by a Turk or a Christian. The Judge said by a Turk.

'Oh, then,' said the other, 'you needn't bother to look at it. The exchange was all

FRATERNITIES AND SOCIETIES.

Knights of Honor. Eureka Lodge will meet Friday evening. Much interest is manifested in this lodge. Wheatley Lodge will meet Saturday night, and will have some interesting work

On Tuesday evening Washington Lodge will confer the degree upon a class of candidates, and the team will introduce some new features in the work.

Victoria Lodge initiated several candidates on last Monday evening, and several are waiting to receive the degree to-morrow evening. The uniformed degree team will do the work.

Knights and Ladies of Honor. Compton Lodge kept fresh flowers on the desks of the grand officers during the ses-Marion Lodge was visited by a number

of the Grand Lodge delegates Wednesday evening. The members of Compton Lodge visited Marion Lodge in a body last Wednesday evening, and a very pleasant session was

The entire membership of the Grand Lodge was photographed at the east entrance of the State-house at the close of the

The visitors turned out in full force to witness the degree work by the team of Washington Lodge last Monday evening. I wo applicants were initiated.

Pleasant Lodge conferred the degree upon one applicant and received two applications for membership last Thursday evening. There was a large attendance of its members, with a number of visitors from the city.

Marion Lodge last Wednesday evening elected and installed the following officers: Protector, Lura L. Goodspeed; vice-protector, Mary Walter: treasurer, Henry L. Woelz; chaplain, Mrs. Mary B. Pearce; guide, Kate Bolser; sentinel, William Devine. This lodge will give an entertainment next Wednesday evening.

Sons of America. Washington Camp, at its hall, corner of Seventh and Illinois streets, last Tuesday evening, gave an enjoyable entertainment to a large audience. Miss Nellie Von Berger sang a solo that was well received. Miss Flora Hull and Miss Emma Uhl gave a piano duet that was very fine, and a quartet composed of Miss Maggie Gudgel, Miss Nettie Dunn, Messrs. Will and Bert Boyd gave two numbers, and received a merited encore. Mr. J. Burgess Brown gave several of his selections, and a quartet known as "The Hungry Four" were uproariously applauded. Washington is a new camp, but is composed of energetic young men who propose to give another entertainment in the near future.

Summer Resort Fad. New York Press. The latest fashionable fad which is being naugurated at summer resorts, and is likely to "catch on" this winter, is the Monday morning lecture for ladies. I presume that its purpose is to prove to the mighty millions that the upper ten are not at their wash-tubs on Mondays. The popular lect-urer for this Monday morning gathering just now is Mrs. Mand Howe Elliott, who is said to have the peculiar faculty of making her hearers laugh one moment and cry the next. The average woman in society

The American Farmer Gets Implements sense and a sense of justice for acquittal." as Cheap as They Are in England.

> All that He Needs to Equip a Farm Can B Had Without Extra Price-A Veteran's Purchase of Shirts in Canada.

> The other day an afternoon Democratio paper of this city published a clipping from the Baltimore Sun purporting to give prices on a long list of articles used by farmers and some other people. These figures pretended to show that American manufacturers sell their machinery, especially agricultural machinery, abroad at a heavy discount, and that the McKinley tariff, by affording protection to American-made implements, enabled the home manufacturer to get nearly half as much again for his goods as they could be had for abroad. A Journal reporter, with this clipping in hand, called upon one of the heaviest deal-

ers in agricultural implements in Indiana, or, for that matter, in the West. He looked over the list, and then began to express himself: "This is nearly all lie," he remarked. "There is no truth whatever in the statement that foreigners buy American-made implements at a discount and cheaper than they are sold in this country. Were such a thing done, such a discrimination made, the manufacturer who should do so would meet a boycott that would soon bring him to terms. Manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery have their great trade here. Take the binder and mower trade; to begin with, the manufacturers sell in this country on a close margin of profit. When they send their machines abroad they have to send high-priced experts along to manipulate them. They pay the expenses of these men and they are necessarily very large. It stands to reason that foreign trade should have no advantage over home trade in buyher speech—can only come to us as visitors. | ing these machines; and it has not. For the past two years farmers have been buying binders and mowers cheaper than ever before. I see that free-trade article gives some prices on plows. It mentions a plow, name of maker not given, as selling at the

home price at \$12, to the foreigner at \$8.40."

"What do you think of that?"

"Plows made in this country are better than any foreign plows. In central and northern Indiana farmers do not buy cheap plows. In the Southern States they do, but here the best is considered the cheapest, and it is not so much a question of price as of quality. Yet the prices, because of vigorous competetion among plowmakers, are coming down. year after year, and so it is in all lines of agricultural im-

plements."
"Has the farmer been benefited by the McKinley law, in anything?" "I don't care to go into politics, but in the matter of binding-twine, the McKinley law has helped the farmer. Under it the price has been reduced 30 per cent., or more, from the price last year. Farmers this year were enabled to buy a good quality at 10 cents a pound, when last year they had to pay 14 cents a pound for the same quality."

Here the merchant examined the list as published in the afternoon free-trader: "Combined drill, cultivator, rake, plow, home price, \$12; price abroad, \$8.40." "Why, these figures are all wrong," he exclaimed. "A one-horse sulky-rake is worth in this market to the farmer \$16 to \$17, and a good plow is worth from \$15 to \$18. The list mentions a 'Firefly hand-plow, home price, \$2.50; to the foreigner, \$1.75.' I suppose that is a little garden hand-plow of some kind, and not worth quoting at all. The whole list is a fraud and a sham."

The reporter showed the list to another

The reporter showed the list to another dealer. Here are the items: Hay-forks, \$24 per dozen; price to the foreign-Hoes, \$9 per dozen; to the foreigner, \$3.15. Cast-steel garden rakes per dozen, plain, \$8; to the foreigner, \$3.20. Scythes, fine cutlery steel, full polished, \$10; to the foreigner, \$6.

Axes, handled, per dozen, \$15; to the foreign-

Hatchets, per dozen, \$8; to the foreigner, \$4. "Let us begin with hay-forks," said the merchant. "That is a lie, as anybody who has any acquaintance at all with the subject knows. We have been selling such subject knows. We have been selling such forks all the spring and summer at from \$3 to \$4 a dozen, according to quality. As to hoes, we have been selling them right along, not at the ridiculous figures given above, but from \$2.50 to \$4 a dozen. Cast-steel garden rakes sell at from \$3 to \$4 a dozen, according to quality. Fine cuffery scythes' we have been selling at \$5 and \$6 a dozen and not at \$10 as given in this free-trade paper. We sell axes at \$6 to \$8 a dozen and hatchets at \$3.50 to \$4, which fact is not in harmony with the free-trade fact is not in harmony with the free-trade misstatements of this newspaper article." "How about horse lawn mowers," inquired the reporter, which are in this list as costing the miserable dweller in the United States \$65, while the happy and favored man who lives on the other side of

the Atlantic can buy the same machines at "We will be glad to duplicate any order at the foreign price," was the answer, "and \$2, which this list gives as the price abroad Americans to pay double the price. These American quotations are ridiculously high. and certainly made for the purpose of blinding the people. Any first-class house will be glad to furnish goods at the prices here named as inducements to foreigners. and they will make a good profit on them too. This free-trade newspaper speaks of axes at \$15 a dozen to the home trade. They have not been at any such price for twenty years. When gold was from 50 to 60 cents

premium, there were axes that sold at \$14 and \$15 a dozen. The reporter next pointed out a line which quoted "rat-traps, \$30 a gross; to the foreigner, \$15.

"We sell rat-traps," said the merchant. "as low as \$1.25 a dozen. There are so many different kinds that nothing can be told from an indefinite quotation like that." The reporter went into another establishment, and, after reading the following items from the free-trade quotations, asked

Portable forges, home price, \$30; to the forigner, \$12. Whiffletrees, double, thirty inches long, \$3; to the foreigner, \$1.60. Horseshoes, 52 per cent. tariff under the Mo-Kinley law.

"Portable forges," said this gentleman.

Wire nails, 150 per cent., etc.

'sell at various prices from \$12 to \$20. We can sell one of the largest size at the lastnamed price. A \$12 forge is, in my opinion, not the right sort to buy. It is not cheap at any price. As to thirty-inch whiffletrees we can undersell the favorble figures your free-trader gives the foreigner, as our price is only \$1.25 to \$1.50 a dozen. We sell a keg of horseshoes ranging in size from 1's to 6's, 100 pounds at \$4.25 a keg. That is 100 pounds of shoes, and should think in these assorted sizes they would average about 100 shoes to the keg. Wire nails were never so low as now, owing to the competition among manufacturers. They used to sell at a \$4 rate a keg. and now they sell at a \$2.25 rate. Prices are so low on everything that it takes a cart load of stuff to amount to anything. During the campaign of 1890 every Democratic storekeeper made himself a committee of one to lie about the McKinley tariff, and the free-trade papers appear to be keeping it up. But most of these misrepresentations can be disproved if the newspapers on the other side will take the trouble to get the facts.

"I went with the G. A. R. to Detroit the other day," said a South! Meridian-street "I thought I would like to see another country rather than this poor downtrodden United States, and so I passed over into happy Canada, went into the contented little city of Windsor and looked through the stores there. I was much surprised to find that they sell at higher prices than in Detroit. A.G. A.R. man bought a shirt in Windsor and instead of putting it on his back wrapped it in a piece of paper and carried it under his arm. He paid \$1.25 for the shirt and customs officials made him pay \$1.30 duty. When he returned to Detroit he inquired how much such a shirt was worth and was told that \$1 would buy one of that quality. The veteran did not rave as a free-trader would have done and laid the fault upon this poor

REFUTING FREE-TRADE LIES

Managers Dickson and Talbott take pleasure in announcing the opening of the preliminary season

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GEO. W. LEDERER, NEW SPECIALTIES?

In the new comedy success (first time in Indianapolis),

INCOG PARK

Preceded by the one-act Comedetta

By Mrs. Romualdo Pacheco,

JILTED

From the German by C. A. Gorman, For Seals at night, and adapted by Henry Doblen.

Prices of Seats-Gallery, 25c; Balcony,

50c: Orchestra Circle, 75c; Orchestra and Boxes, \$1. The advance sale of seats will begin

TUESDAY, Aug. 18

IDEAS FROM THE GOSSIPERS.

Fluctuations in Sugar-Col. Will Cumback's Dachshund-Gymnasium Proposed.

White porcelain letters glued to the outside of show windows make bold and attractive business signs. The comment made by an elderly gentleman on the pe stamp when that convenience was in its infancy-"paid if the darn thing sticks"will apply to these handsome signs. That they do not stick is not an inherent fault of the letters, and it has been discovered that they do not come off wholly without assistance. In fact, there seems to be a mania among a lot of boys and young men to pry these letters off and make way with them. The efforts of the police to discover these depredators and bring them to justice have thus far proved futile, and the thefts go on. It is thought there is a rivalry among these fellows as to which can get the largest and most varied collection of letters. From the number of defaced signs that are to be seen, in many cases nearly all the letters missing, some of these must have about illed their collection. This style of theft is on the line of that which prevailed | children, and, among other things, averred among the teamsters here a few years ago. I that he could run "like a deer." At this, the A mania seized these knights of the road to ornament the harness of their teams with bone and celluloid rings, white or colored. Morning after morning sets of har-ness were found cut and despoiled of rings, while the horses of a number of gravelhaulers were as glorious in rings as the lady of Banbury Cross, who had so many riugs that her fingers could not carry them, and had to have an overflow meeting on her toes to accommodate the circlets.

ness man who has always been active in every enterprise to make the city prosperous and attractive, "that Indianapols, of all the cities of its class, is about the only one that does not possess a modern gymnasium or athletic club where young people may have physical exercise and training at a moderate cost. Such an establishment is needed and demanded here. It should, in addition to all the moderan apparatus for physical development, contain swimming, massage and other baths, and a bicycle track. My interest in this matter led me to make an examination of the Cyclorama Building on West Market street. It has ample space on the ground floor for a swimming pool seventy feet square or more, leaving still plenty of room for a score or more of ordinary bath-rooms at the sides of the pool. A second floor would hold the gymnasium, or club-room proper, In the hands of some enterprising person, or controlled by a stock company, a good profit would be absolutely certain. At a reasonable annual fee the membership ould be worked up to a very large number while the bathing receipts from the general public would probably pay the entire expenses. This is the best opening for a proftable business that I know of in this city at this time." The ups and downs of the sugar market,

"It seems strange," said a prominent busi-

are a regular fifteen puzzle to the wholesale grocer. "I don't know whether I have any views on sugar or not," remarked a bewildered merchant the other day. "The re-The announcement for this week is one that is likely to draw large audiences in itself. Beginning with the matinee tofiners have to sell it as rapidly as they

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA

ONLY THEATER OPEN

FUN FUN

> THIS THIS WEEK

THIS THIS FUN FUN

Beginning TO-MORROW and all week, matinees every day,

ONE GREAT EXPLOSION

- OF -

-But it Will be an -

Do you want to see

NEW SONGS?

NEW DANCES?

NEW MEDLEYS?

Of course you do. Then go to the

Will you be there?

SURE!

How Much Will it Cost? 10, 20. 30c

10 and 20c

For Matinees.

day and cannot find place to store any very large quantity. When they have an accumulation on hand they make a drop in the price, usually a sixteenth of a cent; you don't find the fluctuation more than an eighth. The consumption of sugar is now immense. Greater quantities of fruit are being put up than ever before. The farmer's wife is canning everything in sight because sugar is cheap. This is sure to have an effect upon the canned goods these fluctuations injure the wholesale grocer. The refiners make as much on a pound of sugar as when they paid twice as much for the raw article. We wholesalers sell on an eighth of a cent profit. If it goes up we do not get the advance at once, but if it goes down we meet the cut immediately and lose. The refiner and the con-

sumer make all there is in sugar." Col. Will Cumback, of Greensburg, spent a day or two at Acton Park "lazing around" under the trees to find rest for a severe attack of lumbago. He was one day talking with much eloquence of a wonderful dog of which he was the possessor, a dachshund that had been sent to him from Germany. He dwelt upon various good points of the dog, his faithfulness, his marvelous intelligence, his kindness to climax of his panegyric, the dog turned a corner and came into full view. "There he is." exclaimed the Colonel; "look at him." They did look. The animal was two feet high, his body long as a clothes prop and his legs about as short and as bowed as the supports of a base-burner stove.

"You say that-that bench-lagged beast can run like a deer?" spluttered an indignant hatener. Yes." said the Colonel calmly, "I say so."

"Not at all. A deer runs on four legs. So The indignant listener set up the lemonade, which was the strongest tipple there was on the ground.

Prayed for Heat and Got It.

New York Recorder. An odd but interesting story is told of Boniface Silleck, who manages the Oriental and Manhattan Beach botels, and the one and only Gilmore, who provides the music in the great pavilion on the beach. Gil-more has a jubiles every year and naturally hopes for fair weather. The rainy spell of a fortnight since frightened him, and as Silleck scanned daily the undepleted key rack he, too, worried. A bright idea struck the bandmaster.

"Let us pray for heat," said he.
"Done," said the hotel man. Thereupon Silleck, who is a devoted disciple of the Puritans, began a systematic petition for heat, and Gilmore, who is a Romanist from Romeville, wrestled day and night for heat, and they got it. Got it! They got more. They got humidity and mosquitoes, and a wet-rag condition of humanity, the like of which had not been felt, seen or heard of in lo, these twenty years. Then came the jubilee. It began yesterday. The crowds developed into multitudes; the multitudes assumed phenomenal proportions; Silleck's hotels are packed and Gilmore's music is encored until he faints. The power of earnest prayer was never more signally vindicated, never so profitably il-

Powdered alum stirred into water will cause all dirt to sink to the bottom and